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District of California, arguing that all relevant actions occurred in Los Angeles County, within the Western Division of the Central District, with the sole exception of Plaintiff's ultimate arrest.

"For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may

transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The Court finds that venue is proper in the Central District. Generally, there is a strong presumption in favor of the plaintiff's choice of forum. *Ravelo Monegro v. Rosa*, 211 F.3d 509, 513 (9th Cir. 2000). In addition, courts will generally not order a transfer unless the "convenience" and "justice" factors strongly favor venue elsewhere. *Securities Investor Protection Corp. v. Vigman*, 764 F.2d 1309, 1317 (9th Cir. 1985). Here, Plaintiff does not oppose the transfer, and Defendants sufficiently allege that the Central District provides a more convenient forum. The Court has reviewed the pleadings in this matter, and agrees.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the above-stated reasons, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants' motion. The Court hereby **ORDERS** this case transferred to the United States District Court for the Central District of California (Western Division) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: October 25, 2010

Hon. Michael M. Anello United States District Judge

Michael W- Chello

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Local Civil Rule 7.1(f)(3)(c) provides that "If an opposing party fails to file the papers in the manner required by Civil Local Rule 7.1. e.2, that failure may constitute a consent to the granting of a motion or other request for ruling by the court." As such, the Court has the option of granting Defendants' motion on the basis of Plaintiff's failure to respond, but chooses in this instance to grants the motion on its merits.